

MASON'S

OK SAUCE

The Cold Meat Specialist

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
Orchestra
12.45, 4.30 and 7.30

No. 18,919. 號九百九千八百一第 日二十月二十年午戊 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1919. 一拜禮 號二十月正年八國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks 97 lbs. net
In Bags 55 lbs. net

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER.

BREWED AND BOTTLED
by
S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & Co.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CARTRIDGES

ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded
with **E. C. Powder.**

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-5, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Merchandise in Various Shades

TELEPHONE 1918.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30	to 10.00	" 15 "
10.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.00 p.m.	" 15 "
12.30 p.m.	to 1.15	" 10 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.45	to 3.15	" 10 "
3.45	to 4.00	" 15 "
4.00	to 4.30	" 30 "
4.30	to 5.00	" 15 "
5.00	to 6.00	" 15 "
6.00	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.30 noon	to 1.30 p.m.	" 15 "
1.30 p.m.	to 1.50 p.m.	" 10 "
2.00	to 5.30	" 15 "
5.30	to 6.00	" 10 "
6.00	to 7.00	" 15 "
7.00	to 8.00	" 10 "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time issued in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compost Order representing Bank Notes.

WILLIAM D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.									
Stations		No. 1 Through Express. P.M.	No. 2 Local. A.M.	No. 3 Through Express. A.M.	No. 4 Local. A.M.	No. 5 Through Express. P.M.	No. 6 Local. P.M.	No. 7 Local. P.M.	No. 8 Local. A.M.
WATFOE (2nd Stn Sta)	dep.	7.30	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45
SHUN CHUN	arr.	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Shung Shui	dep.	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Tai Po	dep.	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Tai Po	dep.	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Tai Po	dep.	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Tai Po	dep.	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Tai Po	dep.	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Tai Po	dep.	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Tai Po	dep.	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Tai Po	dep.	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Tai Po	dep.	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05
Tai Po	dep.	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25
Tai Po	dep.	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45
Tai Po	dep.	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05
Tai Po	dep.	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25
Tai Po	dep.	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45
Tai Po	dep.	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05
Tai Po	dep.	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25
Tai Po	dep.	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45
Tai Po	dep.	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05
Tai Po	dep.	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25
Tai Po	dep.	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45
Tai Po	dep.	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05
Tai Po	dep.	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25
Tai Po	dep.	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45
Tai Po	dep.	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05
Tai Po	dep.	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25
Tai Po	dep.	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45
Tai Po	dep.	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05
Tai Po	dep.	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25
Tai Po	dep.	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45
Tai Po	dep.	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05
Tai Po	dep.	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25
Tai Po	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45
Tai Po	dep.	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05
Tai Po	dep.	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Tai Po	dep.	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Tai Po	dep.	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Tai Po	dep.	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Tai Po	dep.	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Tai Po	dep.	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Tai Po	dep.	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Tai Po	dep.	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Tai Po	dep.	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Tai Po	dep.	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Tai Po	dep.	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Tai Po	dep.	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05
Tai Po	dep.	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25
Tai Po	dep.	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45
Tai Po	dep.	12.45	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	12.55	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05
Tai Po	dep.	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25
Tai Po	dep.	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45
Tai Po	dep.	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05
Tai Po	dep.	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25
Tai Po	dep.	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45
Tai Po	dep.	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05
Tai Po	dep.	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25
Tai Po	dep.	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45
Tai Po	dep.	3.45	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	3.55	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05
Tai Po	dep.	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	4.15	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25
Tai Po	dep.	4.25	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	4.35	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45
Tai Po	dep.	4.45	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	4.55	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05
Tai Po	dep.	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25
Tai Po	dep.	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	5.35	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45
Tai Po	dep.	5.45	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05
Tai Po	dep.	6.05	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15
Tai Po Market	dep.	6.15	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25
Tai Po	dep.	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	6.35	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45
Tai Po	dep								

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MR. REGINALD ALEXANDER ELLIOTT PATTERSON, Chartered Accountant, is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1919. [201]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE

THE LIQUIDATOR is unable to send the necessary forms of Claim to Shareholders in the new Company to the undermentioned Shareholders as no addresses have been registered. If no application in respect of such Shares is made by the prescribed dates (January 20th, 1919 or April 20th, 1919, as the case may be) the right to take up the New Shares will lapse and such Shares will be dealt with in accordance with the Agreement between the Company and the new Company.

Dated the Eighth day of January, 1919.

Shareholders names	Chinese	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Leung Po Yee	呂普義	100	14179/14778
Poon Yuen Chun	潘源春	20	181/200
do.		50	1/80, 31/40, 51/70
Lo Tai Goo	羅泰古	900	301/400, 11814/11813, 30801/30800, 30801/31300, 30401/30800, 30801/30800, 31301/31500, 31501/31700, 31701/31800, 31801/32200, 32201/32700, 32701/32700, 32701/32700
do.		500	30801/30800, 30801/30800, 31301/31500, 31501/31700, 31701/31800, 31801/32200, 32201/32700, 32701/32700, 32701/32700
do.		600	31501/31700, 31701/31800, 31801/32200, 32201/32700, 32701/32700, 32701/32700
do.		50	12747/12746
do.		50	12747/12746

H. F. CAMPBELL,
Liquidator. [197]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Colum Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Approx. Area	Approx. Value
1	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. feet	10,000 sq. feet	1,200

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "VENEZUELA" VOY TO OUT FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CEBU, and SINGAPORE.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consigned risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 16th January, 1919, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the date of arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st January, 1919, will be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 11th, 1919. [199]

S.S. "ORTHOS"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their cargo and valuable are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1919. [200]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

A CONGREGATION of the UNIVERSITY of HONGKONG will be held in the Great Hall on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M. at which the Pro-Chancellor of the University, His Excellency THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT of the Colony, will confer Degrees. Admission will be by invitation. [200]

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), JANUARY 14th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, 1 Camera "Carbine" by Butcher & Sons, London, fitted with Anastigmatic Lens with 4 plates.

Holder and Stands (for plate and film).

1 Pinola and 100 rolls.

One Steel Deed box.

6 Doz. Containers.

1 Bicycle.

8 Bicycles (new).

1 Piano.

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS.

Comprising:—Kungli, Kienlung, Towkong, Sung, and Ming Dynasties, a collection of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases, Plates, and Bowls, Incense Burners, old Bronze figures and ornaments, Small Bottles, Crystal Vases and Ornaments, Jadestones, Glass Beads, Peking Cloisonne, Blue and White Vases, Baskets and Bowls, Amber, Lacquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese Engravings, and a long string of old and beautiful Curios.

Catalogue will be issued.

On View 15th January, from 2 P.M.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1919, at 11 A.M., A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, ALE AND STOUT, 40 cases Kirin Beer, etc. 60 cases Guinness Stout, etc. 55 Barrels California Claret, 10 cases Mead and Chandon Champagne, Blue Label, cases Virby, water, etc. 5 cases Nassau Beer, etc. 4 cases St. Leon wine, 3 cases Japanese Sake, 18 cases Cavares Hook, 9 cases Hennessy's 3-Star Brandy, 4 " D. O. M. qts. 4 " French Vermouth. Neilly Prot. 6 Gordon's Dry Gin. New York. 844 Ale, French Vermouth, Amstel Beer, Whiskies, Brandy, etc. etc.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [198]

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (old Post Office Building), EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

Comprising:—Blackwood Furniture, Teakwood Mirror-Door Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Clocks, Bed-room Mirror, Umbrella Stands, Brussels Carpets, Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Drawing Room Suite, Easy Chairs, Overmantels, Dining Tables Single and Double Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Curtains, Bronze Figures, Desks, Glass and Crochery Ware, and a long line of Sundries.

1-12 bore Hammer Gun by Wilkinson's London in good condition. One Prismoid Binocular (10 lenses).

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

NOTICE

TENDERS which must be enclosed in sealed Cover and marked "Tender" will be received at the Consulate on Monday, JANUARY 20th, 1919, for the purchase of the French Gunboats: "ARGUS" and "VIGILANTE".

Length ... 140 feet 3"

Breadth ... 24 "

Draft ... 7 "

Compound Engines 587 N.H.P.

2 Thornycroft Boilers 142 lbs. Pressure

Twin Screws.

The Vessels may be inspected at H.M. Customs Yard, Depot from where the successful Tenderer must take delivery.

Vessels to be sold as they are with all stores (Armament Ammunition and Scientific Instruments excluded).

Portions of each vessel's stores are lying at Shamoen, Canton and at the Naval Dock Yard, Saigon. Expense of delivering such stores to be for account of the successful Tenderer. Separate offers should be made for each gunboat. Successful tenderer must pay purchase money to this Consulate before JANUARY 20th, immediately upon which delivery of the vessels will be granted.

This Consulate reserves to itself the right to accept or refuse any Tender.

Not accountable for errors in description.

5% of the Price for all expenses incurred.

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INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

at their premises Hung-hom, commencing TO-DAY (MONDAY),

JANUARY 13th, at 10 a.m.

THE WHOLE OF VALUABLE PLANT,

etc., etc., contained thereon,

LARGE GALVANIZED IRON BUILDINGS, STOCK AND MACHINE TOOLS.

Comprising:—

Lathes, Planing Machine, Screwing Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drilling Machine, Cold Chisel Machine, Weighing Machine, Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pump, Engines and Shafting Sundry Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Coppersmith's Tools, Emergency Cupola, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps, Helicopters, dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and Fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Mottz and Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks, etc.

One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing).

One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing).

One Motor Boat 22 ft. 6" by 3 feet fitted with 15 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

AND

One 8 H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder catalogue.

The machinery will be put up for Auction on Friday, January 10th, at 10 a.m.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918. [116]

NOTICE

THE MALABON SUGAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE AND TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of February, 1919.

SMITH, BELL & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Manila, P.I., 2nd January, 1919. [188]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE ANNUAL OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP of the Colony held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club, on JANUARY 25th, are to be accompanied by Entrance fee of \$2. The number of points to be played and other arrangements will be decided at a Meeting of the Competitors.

V.R.C. Hon. Secretary.

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HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from JANUARY 31st to FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [172]

WANTED.

QUALIFIED STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, male preferred. Apply by letter only stating salary required to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. [175]

NOTICE.

If you want a reliable WATCH Call at JAMES STEER, Chronometer-maker, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 9, Lee House Street Telephone No. 2577. [138]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bradby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 3,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter:—

"AERATED WATER PLANT," Care of Hongkong Daily Press,

or Care of General Post Office, Row No. 100, [130]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 122, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1893. [76]

INTIMATION



DEWAR'S

"IMPERIAL"

AND

"EXTRA

SPECIAL"

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.

DEATHS.

ELLIOTT.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on 11th January, 1919, J. ELLIOTT, Superintendent Engineer, Hongkong Hotel. [194]

JAMIESON.—At Chefoo, on December 29th, 1918, as the result of an accidental fall, JEANIE MARY, the widow of the late WILLIAM BLACK JAMIESON, of Shanghai. [195]

JONES.—At the Central R.A.F. Hospital, Hampstead, on November 4th, 1918, Captain the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAM JONES, R.A.F., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S., of Cordale, Liberton, Edinburgh, and son of John Jones, late of Sunbrae, Bingham Terrace, Dundee. [195]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 13TH, 1919.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

If we are not all sanguine enough to believe that the time has arrived when the nations "shall beat their swords into ploughshares" and their spears into pruning-hooks" there is no doubt that an important step is about to be taken towards this end. The idea of a League of Nations to enforce peace has passed from the dream of idealists into the forefront of practical politics, and already there are proposals for transforming some of the engines of war into instruments of commerce and industry. As the result of successful experiments, the French are employing their tanks for towing purposes along their canals. The most striking change, however, is promised in connection with aircraft. Already the articles of an International Air Convention have been drafted for submission to the Allies in anticipation of the development of commercial aviation. In a speech at Manchester, recently, Lord Weir, the Air Minister, said that Great Britain now possessed substantial numbers of aeroplanes and non-planes capable of carrying a crew of seven and thirty passengers for 1,800 miles, without

stopping, at a speed of a hundred miles an hour, and he expressed the opinion that when peace is concluded the State should dispose of its surplus stock cheaply to private firms. Mr. HANDLEY PAGE, the well-known constructor, is convinced that an 800-mile air service can be run at a profit, both for mails and passengers, at a rate only slightly higher than that to which the public is accustomed. At the cost of ordinary first-class travelling every part of the globe will become available to the traveller by aeroplane. The journey to America can be accomplished in a day and a half. With a view to bringing Morocco within half-a-day's journey of France, experiments with transformed Army machines began on Christmas Day between Toulouse and the Atlantic coast of Morocco. The Farman Brothers have announced the inauguration of the first French private air-service between Paris and London, with aeroplanes of different sizes carrying two, six, and twenty passengers; while Mr. HANDLEY PAGE has declared his intention of starting a flying service to India and the East for passengers and freight as soon as the embargo on civilian flying is removed. In view of these facts it seems almost incredible that it was only ten years ago that the newspapers controlled by Lord Northcliffe were endeavouring to encourage aerial development by offering handsome pecuniary rewards for flights from London to Manchester within twenty-four hours with not more than two stops on the way, and that even when war broke out we were only able to send about sixty aeroplanes over to France. During the past four years the number, carrying capacity, speed and range of these machines has increased enormously, and their trustworthiness is shown by the record of the express postal service inaugurated between Washington and New York—250 miles—which carried a total of 5,870 lbs. of mail matter during twenty-seven flying days last August with only two forced landings, neither of which involved a delay of more than ten minutes, 11,987 miles of flight being completed out of a possible of 11,981. Similar services between European capitals are contemplated. The practicability of the more ambitious projects is proved by the recent successful flight of the HANDLEY-PAGE aeroplane from Ipswich to India, via Sicily, Malta, Egypt, and Baghdad. The journey from Cairo to Karachi, a distance of 2,548 miles, was performed in thirty-six hours of actual flying time. Major-General SALMOND, who was in command of the party, expressed the opinion, on arrival at Calcutta, that a big future lies before us in aviation if we choose to seize it. Great Britain can be as great in the air as she is on the sea, for with her world-wide possessions she is in a particularly favourable position for developing inter-Imperial air communications. From Egypt she can link up ultimately with Australia, Hongkong and South Africa. The Air Ministry is sending officers to survey a further chain of landing grounds, via Burma and Singapore, to the northern coast of Australia. Two other official parties of airmen with machines and equipment have been dispatched to survey an aerial route from Cairo to Cape Town. The Civil Aerial Transport Committee state that the commercial airship will offer even greater advantages than the aeroplane, especially for passenger services, in which comfort, ease and safety are vital considerations. Airships exist to-day with a range of over four thousand miles at a speed of seventy-eight miles an hour, and this range can be doubled by running the engines more slowly. Under the first speed Cape Town would be only three days' journey from Southampton, while the airship could cross the Atlantic and return without a stop. Soon, a speed of one hundred miles an hour will be attained. These prognostications are supported by the disclosure made by Major-General SYKES that a German Zeppelin flew from Bulgaria to German East Africa and back in four days without landing. There is no reason, he added, why airships should not be built capable of circling the globe.

The Taku Bar lights were put out on from January 4th.

The next Criminal Sessions will be opened on January 20th at 10 a.m.

No cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Friday.

A new order has been published in the 'Gazette' dealing with imports and exports.

The local shipping offices have been besieged during the last few weeks with people anxious to secure a passage home.

A cable has been received by the G.P.O., announcing that small parcels of tea as gifts may now be sent to Great Britain.

Professor Warren will deliver a lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy" at the Helena May Institute, on Monday, January 20th.

News has been received from Copenhagen that Captain Llewellyn Jones, M.C., of Shanghai, is "free and well." He was taken prisoner in August, 1917.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 28th, 1918, amounted to 78,129 tons and the sales to 69,524 tons.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will inspect the new ferry service of the Yau-mai Ferry Co. at Jubilee Street Pier on Thursday, at 3.45 p.m.

The death is announced, at Tientsin, of Mr. W. A. Forbes, senior partner in the firm of that name. Deceased, who was born in Tientsin, was in his fifty-first year.

Henri Bernstein's famous play "Samson" is being screened at the Coronet Theatre for three days, commencing this evening. The film created a great sensation when exhibited in the States.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, during the last quarter of 1918 the following samples were analysed:—Brandy, 7; ice, 1; milk, 13; rum, 6; whisky, 2. Of these, seven samples of milk and the two whisky samples were found to be adulterated.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has issued invitations for an investiture of the Order of the British Empire on Wednesday at 3.45 p.m. at Government House. If those invited have neither uniform nor levee dress, ordinary morning dress should be worn.

Mr. Castle, of the American Red Cross, who just arrived in the Colony after some strenuous work in Siberia on behalf of that organization, will give an informal lecture at the Hongkong Hotel at 10 a.m. to-morrow. All are invited to attend. Mr. G. E. Anderson, Consul-General for the United States, will preside.

The Gazette contains regulations made by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government prohibiting the entry into the Colony of any person of over fifteen years of age, other than Chinese or members of H.M.'s Forces travelling on duty, without a passport issued not more than two years previously by the Government of the country of which he is a subject.

The Howitt-Phillips Comedy Company have arranged to pay a short return visit to the Colony and will give the first of three performances at the Theatre Royal on Monday, January 20th. "Peg o' my Heart" is the piece chosen for presentation on the opening night and this will be followed by "Within the Law" and the "Glad Eye." Booking is now open at Moutrix's.

The annual party and Christmas tree, given by the Dockyard Officers to the children of the Naval Yard employees, was held on Saturday afternoon in the Royal Naval Theatre. About 50 children sat down to tea at 4 o'clock after an hour's romp and play, the chief attraction being a slide especially erected for the occasion. Afterwards a short programme of music was rendered and much appreciated, especially an action song given by several

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT ON DEMOBILISATION.

GENERAL SMUTS OUTLINES THE FUNCTIONS OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

GERMANY WILL NOT YIELD TO EVERY ALLIED CONDITION.

STREET FIGHTING OF UNPARALLELED INTENSITY IN BERLIN.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL AVIATION SCHEMES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW MINISTRY.

SOME OF THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The following are some of the appointments in the new Cabinet. The first portion of Reuter's message has not yet come to hand.

War Minister and Air Minister. Mr. Winston Churchill.
Under Secretary at the War Office. Viscount Peel.
Financial Secretary. Mr. H. W. Foster.
Under Secretary of the Air Ministry and Vice-President of the Air Council. Major General Seely.
Secretary for India. Mr. E. S. Montagu.
Under Secretary for India. Sir S. P. Sinha.
First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Walter Long.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. T. J. Macnamara.
President of the Board of Trade. Sir Albert Stanley.
Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Board of Trade. Mr. W. C. Bridgman.
Head of the Department of Overseas Trade, Development and Intelligence. Mr. B. C. Addison.
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Steel Maitland.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade. Mr. Steel Maitland.
President of the Local Government Board. Mr. C. Addison.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board. Mr. Stephen Waleh.
President of the Board of Agriculture. Mr. R. E. Prothero.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Griffiths Boscawen.
President of the Board of Education. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education. Mr. Herbert Wain.
Minister of Supply (in place of Minister of Munitions). Mr. Andrew Weir.
Joint Parliamentary Secretaries of the Ministry of Supply. Mr. F. G. Kellaway and Major J. L. Baird.
Food Controller. Mr. G. H. Roberts.
Minister of Shipping. Sir Joseph P. Maclay.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Shipping. Colonel Leslie Wilson.

AUTHORITATIVE FORECASTS.

LONDON, January 8th.
It is reliably stated that the Prime Minister has offered posts in the newly completed Ministry to-night, but the official announcement regarding their acceptance will not be made, at earliest, before to-morrow evening.

The changes proposed will be few, but the changes in office are more numerous.
It is authoritatively forecasted that Mr. Bonar Law will be a Minister without a portfolio, in order to devote himself to the leadership of the House.
Mr. Winston Churchill will go to the War Office.
Lord Milner to the Colonial Office.
Mr. Walter Long will become First Lord of the Admiralty.
Sir Eric Geddes will devote himself to Transport and Demobilisation.
Mr. E. Shortt will be Home Secretary.
Mr. J. R. Clynes will be Pensions Minister; while
Mr. G. N. Barnes' name is mentioned as Irish Secretary.

LABOURITES JOINING NEW ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, January 8th.
At the request of the Premier, all the members of the Government resigned.
The following Labourites, who were members of the late Government, have agreed to accept posts in the new Administration: Mr. G. N. Barnes, Mr. G. H. Roberts, Mr. G. J. Leake, Mr. G. S. Walsh and Mr. J. Parker.

The last three will probably be given Under-Secretaryships.
Admiral Sir David Beatty has expressed his willingness to become First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. H. H. Asquith has definitely refused a peerage, intending to remain the leader of the Liberal Party.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

BARRING ENEMY SUBJECTS.

LONDON, January 7th.
The London Stock Exchange passed a new rule whereby no member shall, without the Committee's special permission, employ in any capacity any person of German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian or Turkish birth, or any ex-member who has been expelled, and whose application for re-election has been rejected.

CIVIL WAR IN BERLIN.

SPARTACISTS CONTROL THE RAILWAYS.

BALE, January 8th.
The latest news from Berlin shows that anarchy continues. The reign of disorganisation of all administrative services is becoming more marked.

The Spartacists occupy the Government Printing Works and control the Berlin railways, which have ceased running.

The Spartacists are apparently aiming at cutting off communications between the Capital and the surrounding districts, with the object of delaying the arrival of the troops.

There was violent fighting at noon yesterday near Wilhelm Platz.

The Spartacists are shouting out "death to the blood-suckers Ebert and Schidenham." They were only barely repulsed by the troops from reaching the Chancellery.

The Spartacists possess a number of guns, and motor cars for the transport and distribution of munitions and are now besieging the barracks of the Third Regiment of Guards.

ABSENCE OF DETAILS.

LONDON, January 10th.
Owing to the absence of details as regards the numbers engaged in street fighting and the casualties inflicted, it is still impossible to confidently gauge the extent and severity of the Spartacist bid for supreme power.

All the latest reports confirm that there has been violent fighting, but they declare that Berlin on the morning of January 9th was quieter, after a night-long struggle, in which the Government troops recaptured a number of buildings. The Government is now steadily regaining the upper-hand.

The Government has received messages from many parts of Berlin that they are without water, and lighting, and owing to the seizure of the works, the provision depots have been stormed and the feeding of the soldiers and civilians interrupted.

They assert that if the Spartacist strongholds do not surrender they will reduce them with artillery and aeroplanes. General von Eichhorn's surrendered guard numbered 3,000.

The Spartacists scored a great coup in capturing the State printing works, thereby taking possession of a huge sum of paper money.

On the other hand the Government troops have achieved valuable success by recapturing the railway head offices.

Herr Liebknecht was slightly wounded by a hand grenade on January 6th.

TROOPS HURRYING TO BERLIN.

BALE, January 8th.
The German newspapers state that a Division with artillery and machine-guns, from Potsdam, and the Chasseurs from Lubek, are marching on Berlin to the Government aid.

Government troops occupy Potsdam and some of the Berlin railway stations, but railway traffic has ceased in Berlin owing to the fact that the trains are being fired on.

The Berlin Bourse, also the Frankfurt Bourse and the Stock Exchange, are closed.

The workers and soldiers occupying the Wolf Bureau in Berlin are armed with hand grenades.

The Spartacists at Dortmund and Aurenburg seized the newspaper offices supporting the Ebert Government and burned the printing press.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVING HELP.

BALE, January 8th.
Fighting continues on the Unter-Den-Linden, but the Government is now rapidly receiving military reinforcements and count on the support of 80,000 loyal troops, including 5,000 guardsmen, besides the demobilised men, who have volunteered their services, also the Berlin Garrison who have thrown in their lot with the Government, in consequence of the incoming troops' hostility at the neutral attitude hitherto observed.

General von Eichhorn's guard have also deserted.

STREET FIGHTING OF UNPARALLELED INTENSITY.

AMSTERDAM, January 9th.
The Frankfurter Nachrichten states that street fighting attained an unparalleled intensity in Berlin, the night of the 7th. A terrific cannonade continued until the next morning.

The Journal declares that the Government remain masters of the situation. Large forces, especially of artillery, are being continually sent to Berlin.

Herr Ebert has re-affirmed his absolute confidence as regards the issue of the Spartacist challenge.

The Government troops re-occupied the Imperial Printing Works.

GENERAL VON EICHORN'S DARING.
AMSTERDAM, January 8th.
A telegram from Berlin states that five Police Corps are at present undertaking the maintenance of order.

General von Eichhorn received the Government delegation, deputed to instal his successor, with a revolver in his hand, and declared that he would only yield to force until the case had been properly adjudged, whereupon the delegation discreetly withdrew.

FLIGHT OF GENERAL VON EICHORN.
LONDON, January 10th.
The most significant news of the situation in Berlin to-day is the telegram from Zurich stating that General von Eichhorn has fled.

The Government has appointed the Majority Socialist Herr Richter Chief of Police, temporarily.

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED.

AMSTERDAM, January 8th.
A telegram from Berlin says that a state of siege has been proclaimed. The Government troops unsuccessfully endeavoured to recapture the Wolf Bureau.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, January 9th.
The Handlberg Correspondent telephoned yesterday from Berlin that the negotiations between the Spartacists and the Government utterly failed.

The former were endeavouring to secure an abatement of the Government conditions but the Government was adamant.

Keynes stated that the Government position is being strengthened hourly, because volunteers are flowing in. The Spartacists were driven out on the evening of January 7th from the Potsdam and Anhalt railway stations, also from the Brandenburg Gate and the railway head offices.

Heavy fighting, the artillery participating, occurred at the Central Telegraph office. No details have yet been received.

A NEW SPARTACUS GOVERNMENT?

BERNE, January 9th.
A telegram from Berlin, dated January 8th, states that the Spartacists have established a new Government, styled the Revolutionary Committee, comprising Herr Liebknecht, Herr Ledebour and Herr Tiek. The last-named is the President of the Spartacus League.

FUTILE ATTEMPT IN MECKLENBERG.

Spartacists, led by a sailor, attempted to overturn the Government of Schwerin-Mecklenberg. They occupied the public buildings and barracks, but subsequently the soldiers ejected and defeated the sailors.

THE SOURCE OF THE TROUBLE?

AMSTERDAM, January 8th.
A telegram from Berlin states that the Bolshevists, M. Radok, is still in Berlin. The ex-Ambassador, M. Joffe, has also arrived.

The Volks Zeitung says this is almost incredible.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISTS IN BERLIN.

The Spartacists' strongholds are being closely besieged.

A considerable weakening of their movement is already discernible.

It is confidently anticipated that the Government will completely reassert its authority.

The newspaper Germania, asserts that 1,000 Russian Bolshevists, disguised as Germans, have reached Berlin.

GOVERNMENT WILL FINISH ON TOP.

Private advices from Berlin state that the fighting will probably last a week, and will undoubtedly result in a complete victory for the Ebert Government.

BRITISH SHIPPING POSITION.

REQUISITIONED SHIPS TO BE RELEASED SOON.

LONDON, January 8th.
Sir Joseph P. Maclay, Minister of Shipping, interviewed, said that the termination of hostilities had ended, enormously, the shipping position.

The tonnage available for bringing imports to the United Kingdom had increased by an equivalent of ten million tons of goods yearly. It would shortly be possible to release substantially, tonnage which had been requisitioned, thereby creating a free market in tonnage and freight.

The great need of the moment was coal exports, on which the whole of our shipping and financial position depends. He hoped that with the release of the liners from the Army, the ships which are now compelled to go in ballast will shortly be able to take outward cargoes, thereby easing the financial situation and reducing the cost of imported supplies.

GERMANY'S POLICY OF ALLIANCES.

EGREGIOUS MISTAKES OF THE PAST.

BERLIN, January 6th.
Writing in the Zukunft about Germany's policy of Alliances, M. Maximilian Harden declares that Germany's policy of alliances had been a colossal mistake in an attempt to maintain an old world system which had to be either radically transformed or perish.

"The Hapsburg system with its wiles and malice, Bulgaria's lust for power, and the administration of the Young Turks were not to be saved."

Germany's Turkish policy was especially faulty. German diplomacy considered the friendship of the Turks as good compensation for the gambling losses which Germany suffered for many years.

The German idea is to overcome Turkey's objection to Home Rule, simultaneously avoiding the partition of Ireland by creating at least two, and probably three, State governments federated under a Central Irish Government.

Mr. Harden concludes:—"Great Britain and her Allies may now stalk about as victors, while Germany's companions will all become cripples."

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

NEW FEDERAL SYSTEM SUGGESTED.

LONDON, January 7th.
The Daily News correspondent at Dublin states that Mr. Stephen Gwynne, ex-M.P., is heading the new campaign to introduce a new federal system in Ireland.

The main idea is to overcome Ulster's objection to Home Rule, simultaneously avoiding the partition of Ireland by creating at least two, and probably three, State governments federated under a Central Irish Government.

Mr. Gwynne states that the scheme should be formulated, influentially signed, and submitted to the Peace Conference, if the Conference is willing to receive it.

THE ARMISTICE.

ANOTHER EXTENSION OF TIME.

LONDON, January 7th.
The Admiralty states that Vice-Admiral Sir Montagu Browning represents Rear-Admiral Wemyss at the meeting for the renewal of the Armistice.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

GENERAL SMUTS OUTLINES A PROGRAMME.

LONDON, January 10th.
General Smuts has published a pamphlet outlining a suggested programme for the Peace Conference, as regards the League of Nations, of which the following are some of the chief points:—

If the future peace of the world is to be maintained it will be necessary to devise an instrument of Government which will deal with the causes and sources of disputes.

If the League of Nations is to last it must become part and parcel of the common international life of the States. It must be an ever-visible, living and working organ of the polity of civilization.

Europe is being liquidated and the League of Nations must be heir to this great estate.

In discussing a problem like the constitution of the League, we must be careful not to set too much store on past precedents. We want an instrument of Government which, however much talk is put into it at one end, will grind out the decisions at the other end.

The League will never be a great success until there is formed, as its main support, a powerful international public opinion.

The water-tight compartments and the partition walls between nations and continents have been knocked through, and the new situation calls for world Government.

If the League refuses to function, some other machinery will have to be created to deal with the new problems which transcend all national limits.

MORE DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

LONDON, January 9th.
General Smuts points out that three Empires have passed away, namely, the German, Austrian, and Turkish.

These Empires, while they incidentally robbed their constituents, at least kept the peace among them. "What are we now going to substitute for them?"

The peoples left behind by the decomposition of Russia, Austria and Turkey are mostly incapable of, or deficient in, the power of self-government. They are also destitute and require nursing towards economic and political independence.

Surely the only sensible course is a League of Nations, the reversionary, in the broadest sense, of these Empires. Hence, the establishment of a League of Nations should be the primary task of the Peace Conference.

Nay, more! The Conference should look upon itself as the first, preliminary, meeting of the League.

Still referring to the peoples of the former Russian, Turkish, and Austrian Empires, General Smuts says:—"There should be no annexation of these territories. Many of them are capable of self-government, but others are incapable, for example, Palestine and the Armenian villages. In the latter case the administration will have to be undertaken by some external authority."

The League of Nations would take control, but not directly, because a joint international administration has been found wanting wherever it has been tried. It results in paralysis, tempered by intrigue. Hence, a State should be nominated, and act for the league, and a condition of the nomination: could be that the people have a right to state a preference, although this cannot be done in cases where consultation is impossible."

The League would reserve ultimate control. The people of the governed State would have the right of appeal to it in cases of misgovernment. The policy of the open door should be followed in all such States.

Speaking generally of the early future situation under his scheme, General Smuts says that new sovereign States, such as Poland, Finland, Bohemia, and Greater Serbia will have arisen. A large number of autonomous States will have arisen, befriended, advised, and assisted by the greater States, while a smaller number of areas will be directly administered by one or the other of the powers.

Over all will be the League.

General Smuts believes such a system is workable, and will remove the most fruitful sources of war. The system will closely resemble the Government of the British Empire, which has been so eminently successful as a political system.

The writer emphasises that there are two extremes to be avoided, namely, a super State, and a mere debating society.

He suggests that the Council of the League be composed of the representatives of the five great Powers, Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan. Germany would be added as soon as she got a stable democratic Government.

Four additional members should be added, namely, two panels, one comprising the important intermediate Powers below the rank of the great Powers, namely, Spain, Hungary, Turkey, Central Russia, Poland, Greater Serbia, etc., and the other panel comprising all the minor States.

Each panel would provide two members. There would thus be ten members in the Council as soon as Germany was admitted.

The great Powers, would have a bare majority representation.

All the resolutions of the Conference should only have the force of recommendations to be submitted to the Governments and Legislatures of the Powers composing the League.

General Smuts lays great stress on the moral effect of the work of the League in forming a strong body of international opinion in support of the League.

The Council, however, is the really important part of the constitution of the League. The representatives of the Powers on the Council should be the Prime Ministers or the Foreign Secretaries, who, however, should be entitled to appoint *locum tenentes*.

Without unduly or irritatingly interfering with the affairs of the States, the Council must keep in touch with the conditions in all countries under its charge, and be in a position, from first-hand information, to make up its mind on matters requiring executive action by the League.

The Council must pay special attention to situations all over the world which may develop into serious international troubles. Indeed, its head office of organisation must resemble a General Staff.

As regards the preservation of the world peace by a League, General Smuts utters a warning against expecting too much. He says that while social and political conditions from which war arises remain it is vain to expect any good from new institutions superimposed on those conditions.

If the League of Nations merely meant a new wheel to the coach the addition would not be worth the making.

Regarding the proposals for the future prevention of war, General Smuts strongly opposes conscription, which he regards as the tap-root of militarism. Unless that is cut all our labours will be in vain.

General Smuts proposes that the Peace Treaty shall provide that members of the League shall bind themselves not to go into war with one another, firstly, without previously submitting the dispute to arbitration or inquiry by the Council of the League, secondly, until there has been a award or report by the Council, thirdly, not even then as against a member which complies with the award or recommendation of the Council.

This prohibition should in the last resort be guaranteed by force.

THE PAMPHLET EULOGISED.

LONDON, January 10th.
General Smuts' pamphlet, while supporting the principle of self-determination, rules out the case of Alsace-Lorraine, because this is no case of territorial acquisition, but only of restitution, also the German Colonies, because in them the principle of self-determination has really no meaning.

All the newspapers eulogise the pamphlet, and hail it as the first serious attempt to give definite form and constitution to an ideal about which most men have been content to be vague.

General Smuts' whole plan is courageous and provides the Peace Conference with an ideal which should be of practical aid.

"PEACE INFLUENCES MUST BE MADE INTENSIVE."

LONDON, January 9th.
Mr. J. R. Clynes, speaking at Bristol, said that the idea of balance of power has failed, and secret diplomacy was doomed. No great country could afford to remain outside the League of Nations.

Peace influences must be made as intensive as organisation for war, in order to secure the banishment of the battlefield as a means of settling differences.

The Peace Conference must be made to understand that this war would not be properly ended unless it made further wars impossible.

SCHEME BEING FORMULATED.

PARIS, January 8th.
M. Leon Bourgeois, President of the French Association for the Society of Nations, interviewed, said that he and the Presidents of the British, American, and Italian Associations were now formulating a scheme for presentation to the Peace Conference, namely, that the Allies should, firstly, form a League of Nations, including, in its programme, compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments.

Then the Allies would inform Germany of the conditions of peace and immediately after peace was concluded the Allies would convene a universal Conference at which they would call upon the nations anxious to join the League to observe the rules agreed upon by the Allies.

Guarantees would be required of each State, and these would be provided by Germany would be strictly verified.

LATE EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

FUNERAL AT OYSTER BAY.

New York, January 8th.
In a light snowstorm, the late Ex-President Roosevelt was buried at Oyster Bay, after a funeral service at which Mr. Thomas R. Marshall, the Vice-President, representing President Wilson, and representatives of the Allied Governments, and a distinguished body of Americans were present.

Mr. Lloyd George called the sympathy of the British people.

Business was suspended at the time of the appointed interment.

ESTATE OF HALF A MILLION.

New York, January 10th.
Ex-President Roosevelt left half a million dollars, of which \$40,000 will be divided amongst his children and the remainder goes to his widow.

POLAND.

HEAVY FIGHTING FOR KOLMAR.

AMSTERDAM, January 9th.
A telegram from Berlin states that the Poles advancing from Kolmar encountered a German Volunteer Company on January 6th. Heavy fighting ensued, and the Poles retreated.

The Germans captured Kolmar and Weissenhohe.

The losses on both sides were very heavy.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES IN PARIS.

PARIS, January 8th.
Four Polish delegates arrived to meet M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, to obtain recognition of the Polish State; also to ask for military assistance and food supplies.

TO RECAPTURE POSEN.

COTTENHAM, January 10th.
The Frankfurter Zeitung states that three Army Corps will be employed to recapture the province of Posen and to protect Silesia.

(Continued on Page 6.)

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING.SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES
ON 15th FEBRUARY.Tickets \$5 each, obtainable at
Banks, Stores, Clubs and Hotels.

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CABLES.

(Continued from Page 5.)

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMING PEACE CONFERENCE

BRITISH DELEGATION
APPOINTED.LONDON, January 10th.
The newspapers state that the War Cabinet has appointed the following British Delegation to the Peace Conference:—Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, Mr. G. N. Barnes, with a Dominion representative to serve from the Dominion (panel) comprising Mr. W. M. Hughes, Sir Robert Borden, General Sir Louis Botha, Mr. W. F. Massey, when the business affects the interest of their particular Dominion.
The Daily Express adds that an important decision is that the Dominion will also appear at the Conference as small nations.BRITISH DELEGATES LEAVE FOR
PARIS.LONDON, January 10th.
An official message states that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, accompanied by the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and Newfoundland, and the Maharajah of Bikanir, leave for Paris to-morrow morning for preliminary conversations with the heads of the Allied and Associated States.BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN
PARIS.Paris, January 9th.
A number of British delegates to the Peace Conference, headed by Sir Eyre Crowe, have arrived.FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES
SELECTED.Paris, January 9th.
The Cabinet has approved the appointment of the following plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference:—M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, M. Tardieu, and M. Jules Cambon, ex-Ambassador at Berlin. Marshal Foch will, naturally, be included as the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

ARRIVAL OF ITALIAN DELEGATES.

Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino have arrived.

SERBIAN-CROATIAN-SLOVENE
DELEGATION.Paris, January 9th.
A delegation of the new Serbian-Croatian-Slovene State to the Peace Conference has arrived. The delegation is headed by M. Pasich.

RUSSIA'S REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, January 9th.
Reuter's Agency learns that a Central Committee composed of leading Russian intellectuals at the Peace Conference.

The Committee is made up of the ex-Premier, Prince Lvoff, (President), supported by the Ambassadors in London, Paris, Rome, and Washington. M. Sazonoff is expected shortly and will join the Committee as representing the Governments sitting in the South Caucasus and General Kolchak's Government at Omsk.

The well-known revolutionary, but anti-Bolshevik, M. Tchaikowski, the head of the Archangel Government, has also been invited to join the Committee.

Well informed quarters here regard the Committee as a National Coalition, which will seek to arrive at a common programme for submission to the Allies for the latter's decisions.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S IMPORTANT
ANNOUNCEMENT.LONDON, January 9th.
President Wilson has officially informed the French Government that he wishes to be considered, as regards the Peace Conference, not as the chief of a State, but as his own Prime Minister.

DIPLOMATIC TRADITION.

LONDON, January 9th.
A Havas message states:—The French Press states that the excessive mystery surrounding everything concerning the Conference is quite in accordance with diplomatic tradition.

SIGNIFICANT GERMAN VIEWS.

COPENHAGEN, January 9th.
Count Rantzau, the new German Foreign Minister, has published a declaration of his policy which has not been received, but comment in the Berne Tagblatt shows that Count Rantzau emphasises that Germany must not yield to every peace condition which her opponents wish to dictate.

The Tagblatt says it is urgent that Germany should convince the world of her determination loyally to carry out President Wilson's peace, but refuse to accept any other, especially M. Clemenceau's peace conditions.

The journal adds that Count Rantzau said this with a plainness and frankness long lacking in German policy.

THE PRELIMINARY CONVERSA-
TIONS.Paris, January 9th.
A Havas message states:—The preliminary consultation takes place to-day at the Foreign Office, and will be attended by M. Clemenceau, President Wilson, Signor Orlando and representatives of the British and Japanese Governments.

The preparatory work of the Inter-Allied Peace Conference will be formally dealt with at a meeting next Monday in Paris.

THE TURKISH ARMISTICE.

AN ALLIED WARNING TO THE
TURKS.

The Turkish garrison in Arabia have laid down their arms, with the exception of the garrison at Medina, where Bakri Ussal is still holding out.

The Turkish Government have been informed that unless the conditions of the Armistice in this particular instance is complied with, the Dardanelles forts will be destroyed.

BRITISH INDUSTRY.
INCREASED OUTPUT OF MOTOR
ACCESSORIES.LONDON, January 9th.
Mr. F. G. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, interviewed by the Observer, said that the war had led to the establishment of new industries in the United Kingdom, and had immensely strengthened dozens of others.
For example, in 1914, only one firm in the United Kingdom was producing magnetos, and their output in 1914 was 2,114 magnetos of a simple type. Now, 14 firms were producing 128,637 magnetos yearly.

The quality of the present British magneto is the highest in the world. It is lighter, and more reliable than either the pre-war German magneto or the latest examples of German magnetos.

Before the war three firms in the United Kingdom, were making sparking plugs and the total turned out in 1914 was not more than 5,000.

To-day five firms are producing plugs. The output for the year ended October 31st was 3,148,727. The British plug today is the best in the world. We are making for ourselves, and even exporting, very many more things which we used to import before the war.

During the war we regained control of many invaluable sources of raw material, which we had allowed to slip into the hands of Germany, and we shall retain that control.

British industry is awake now, as never before, and is rapidly occupying fresh territory.

PUNISHMENT OF THE GUILTY
ONES.BRITISH COMMITTEES HARD AT
WORK.

LONDON, January 9th.

Since its appointment two months ago, the British Committee of Enquiry, of which Sir John Macdonald is Chairman, has done a great deal of work through the Sub-Committees appointed to deal with the matter under various heads.

Thus, the Sub-Committee on law has already submitted an interim report on the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to be established, and kindred matters. It has also submitted a special report conveying the unanimous conclusion that it is desirable to take proceedings against the ex-Kaiser.

Mr. Justice Peterson and the well-known criminal barrister, Mr. C. F. Gill, have also been consulted in connection with the matter.

The work of a second Committee has been very heavy as it had to deal with the ill-treatment of prisoners and their employment by the enemy during the war, the employment of illegal methods of warfare, the abuse of the Red Cross flag, the bombardment of hospitals, and the execution of Nurse Cavell and Capt. Fryatt. The Committee has dealt with 100,000 cases, but 150,000 cases still remain.

A third sub-Committee has dealt with offences at sea and in the air, including the destruction of merchantmen, the firing on ships and crews after the destruction of their vessels and the sinking of hospital ships.

A fourth sub-Committee has examined the indiscriminate bombardment of towns, and the wilful and reckless destruction of hospitals.

All the Committees have still a large mass of evidence to examine before issuing final reports dealing with the charges to be preferred and the degree of responsibility attaching, prima facie, to individuals.

Although the final conclusions may not therefore be reached for some months, the present interim report says it must not be assumed that practical steps have not been taken to secure the arrest of the offenders.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

SUCCESSSES AGAINST THE
BOLSHEVISTS.LONDON, January 9th.
Regarding the situation in Russia it is again authoritatively emphasised, from the viewpoint of the General Staff, that the present position is maintained solely with a view to ending war with Germany, and ensuring complete immunity from German military aggression in the future.

Six thousand Russians, Karelians and Finns joined the Allied forces in North Russia to fight the Bolsheviks.

The railway from Perm to Orenburg, 200 miles long, has been successfully defended, almost exclusively by Russian and Siberian troops, against 112,000 Bolsheviks.

In North Caucasus and on the Don there are 150,000 Russians, organised by the late General Alexeeff, to whom the Allies are now supplying arms.

UNUSUAL WEATHER AT HOME

HEAVY SNOWFALLS IN THE
MIDLANDS.LONDON, January 9th.
Heavy snowfalls in the South-West and West Midlands, and rains and floods in the Thames Valley, partially interrupted communications and interfered with football.THE "NORTHEN PACIFIC."
WOUNDED SAVED UNDER GREAT
DIFFICULTY.New York, January 9th.
The last stretcher cases on the Northern Pacific were taken off after unparalleled difficulties, during three days of cold, rain and biting wind. A steamship had to be constructed from the ship's side to the destroyer.THE DEMOBILISATION
TROUBLE.ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION IN
LONDON.LONDON, January 9th.
There was another demonstration by men of the Army Service Corps, mostly ex-infantrymen, to-day, when 4,000 marched in orderly fashion from Park Royal to Downing Street, where they demanded to see the Premier.

They were told to go to the Horse Guards' Parade. Their grievances were there submitted to Sir William Robertson.

Some of the men subsequently stated that Sir William Robertson promised, inter alia, that no man of over 41 will be detailed to any draft Overseas.

A MUCH DISCUSSED QUESTION.

The whole question of demobilisation continues to be much discussed. Critics maintain that the authorities should have tackled it long ago, and obviated the situation in which they are now faced with a thousand genuine grievances.

It is pointed out, in defence of the authorities, that the problem is one of the most delicate and most complicated the Government have faced, and was precipitated by the suddenness of the Armistice.

The various Departments concerned, including the War Office, are now speeding up to the utmost in the matter, and it is hoped there will be no further serious trouble.

PREMIER REVIEWS THE
POSITION.LONDON, January 9th.
An official message states that the Prime Minister has been carefully paying attention to the speed of demobilisation. He considers that the first duty is to ensure that the fruits of victory, which has been won by the sacrifice of so many lives, and by brave deeds, will not be jeopardised by the apparent weakness of Great Britain during the critical months of the peace negotiations.

Therefore, it is imperative to maintain a strong army on the Rhine and the necessary services behind the front in France and at home. Although fighting has stopped, the war is not over. The German armies are not yet demobilised, and are still very powerful. We cannot tell what the Germans will do or whether they will agree to the terms of peace and the reparation we seek to impose upon them.

Impatience now might lose in a few weeks what has taken years of heroism and sacrifice to gain. We must be strong and united in order to exert the proper influence among other nations at the Peace Conference.

Three hundred thousand have been already demobilised and steps are being taken to increase the speed, consonant with vital British interests in the world and the safety of the troops in Germany.

Instructions have been issued to ensure a sympathetic hearing of soldiers' legitimate complaints, but the work of demobilisation will not be quickened by men trying to take the law into their own hands. Public opinion has been tolerant in recent demonstrations, but real harm is being done to the national cause and the Army's reputation. Therefore, discipline must be maintained.

EXCELLENT EFFECT ON THE
SOLDIERS.LONDON, January 10th.
The Premier's plain statement on the progress of demobilisation, and the sympathetic hearing given the soldiers by Sir William Robertson, had an excellent effect on the soldiers, who appear to be reassured.

There were no demonstrations on January 9th. The day was marked by a constant flow of men taking advance of the offers to speed up release.

ESTHONIA'S TROUBLES.

AN ALARMING AND TRAGIC
SITUATION.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Stockholm sums up the situation in the Baltic Provinces as alarming and tragic.

The Bolshevik Army is advancing rapidly, the resistance being insignificant.

A Bolshevik revolt, accompanied by plundering and incendiarism, has broken out in Riga and several Finnish Volunteer companies have been despatched to Estonia, but the Estonian Army is much reduced by desertions to the Bolsheviks, whose equipment and discipline are reported as good.

Several thousands in Sweden volunteered to fight against the Bolsheviks.

BOLSHEVISTS CAPTURE RIGA.

LONDON, January 9th.
A telegram from Copenhagen states that Bolshevik forces have captured Riga. Street fighting is progressing.

Four hundred fugitives from Riga arrived at Copenhagen on board a British auxiliary cruiser.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

FIGHTING IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, January 9th.
The only theatres, apart from Russia, where active operations are still going on, are the Caucasus and Trans-Caspia.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

THE THREE RHINE BRIDGE-HEADS
TAKEN.LONDON, January 9th.
The British have now occupied the three bridge-heads across the Rhine.THE CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE
NEW PREMIER FIRED AT.

A telegram from Prague states that eight revolutionaries were fired at at the Czech-Slovak Frontiers, M. Krizmar, who was not wounded.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
MRS. ANNIE BESANT AGAIN.DELHI, January 9th.
The National Congress carried a resolution moved by Mrs. Besant demanding freedom for the people and the Press, and complete autonomy within the shortest possible period.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, January 9th.
A telegram from Vienna states that the State Council fixed the elections of the Constituent Assembly for February 16th.

EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM.

DIFFICULT SITUATION IN THE
BALKANS.LONDON, January 9th.
The situation in the Balkans continues difficult owing to food shortage.SUPPLIES ON THE WAY TO
VIENNA.LONDON, January 9th.
Supplies have already been sent under an armed guard to Vienna.

BELGIUM.

EXPULSION OF PRO-GERMANS.

BRUSSELS, January 9th.
The Minister of Justice, M. Vandervelde, announced that every enemy alien who had had relations with the Germans would be expelled from Belgium forthwith.

THE FUGITIVE EX-KAISER.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

AMSTERDAM, January 4th.
The ex-Kaiser has undergone a successful operation on his ear.DEATH AND FUNERAL OF
MR. J. ELLIOTT.

The death occurred, at the Government Civil Hospital, on Saturday, of Mr. James Elliott, Superintendent Engineer of the Hongkong Hotel. The deceased, who was 62 years of age, had been very indifferent health for a long time. He went on a holiday to Australia at the beginning of last year, for the purpose of recuperating, and returned to the Colony about two months ago.

He fell ill on Wednesday, and was removed to the Hospital on Thursday afternoon. The late Mr. Elliott had one son, Lieut. Elliott, who died at the Front. The deceased leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

The funeral took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald officiating. Amongst those present were Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Messrs. A. O. Lang, F. Maitland, R. M. Dyer, C. S. Gubbay, R. P. Smith, Capt. T. P. Hall, Capt. B. Branch, Lieut. Hall, Mr. W. C. Jack, Mr. T. W. Robertson, Mr. J. H. Taggart and Mr. N. H. Beaurepaire.

TRADE REPORT.

EXPORTS.

FREIGHT SITUATION.—All indications point to lower rates ruling in the near future. Several steamers are on the berth for London and the Homeward Conference rates. The Shipping Conference has decided to reduce the trans-Pacific freight rate to £20 per 2,000 lbs. on rice.

SUGAR.—Following the destruction of a large portion of the Argentine cane crop by frost, the Argentine Government was commissioned by the Senate to obtain 30,000 tons of raw sugar. In Java, the price of raw sugar has advanced to Guilders 14 per picul as against Guilders 10 last month.

RICE.—Prices have advanced considerably since our last report owing to the paucity of supplies. The market closes firm with an upward tendency. The following are the closing quotations:—Garden, \$9.60 per picul.

Straight, \$9.40 per picul.
Usual, \$9.20 per picul.
Saigon long, \$9 per picul (nominal).
Saigon round, \$8.90 per picul (nominal).
Packing White, \$9.50 per picul.
Packing brown, \$8.40 per picul (nominal).
Tonkin brown, \$8 per picul (nominal).
Oriz.—Cassia oil, 75/80 per cent., at \$285 per picul (no business).
Cassia oil, 60/65 per cent., at \$265 per picul (no stock).
Cassia oil, 50 per cent., at \$325 per picul (no stock).
Aniseed oil is being quoted at \$175 per picul with little business.In Ten oil no business has been done but it is quoted at \$23.50 per picul.
Some little business took place in wood oil at \$23.25 per picul.
Peppermint oil No. 1 at \$25.60 per picul, No. 2 at \$25 per picul, with no business resulting.

Tin.—For 99 per cent., \$100 per picul is quoted; for 95 per cent., \$90 per picul; and for 90 per cent., \$82 per picul, with no business.

Star Aniseed is being quoted at \$25 per picul with no business to report.

Peppermint.—No change since reporting last.

Gallnuts.—No business took place and quotations close at \$45 per picul.

Hides.—There was some business done in cow hides at \$90 per picul, and buffalo 18/100, at \$64 per picul.

Lard.—For packing in new tins at \$24 per picul, and old tins at \$24 per picul. Some business was done in both cases at these prices.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.
AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

The Hague, January 6th.
The Dutch Government announces the British Government has been informed that it does not object to the transport, by Dutch waterways, of provisions for the troops of occupation in Germany, and to the use of the Scheldt for demobilized troops returning home, providing that the transport is not regarded as a precedent, is made under the commercial flag and does not include munitions.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN
EUROPE.

A VISIT TO GENOA.

Genoa, January 5th.
President and Mrs. Wilson arrived at eight o'clock this morning, and was welcomed at the station by the Mayor, the Aldermen, Senators, Deputies and Officers.
A large crowd enthusiastically cheered the President, en route to the Piazza Corvetto, where he laid a wreath before the statue of Mazzini.
President Wilson subsequently visited the house where Columbus was born and attended a reception at the Town Hall.

GERMANY'S AERIAL FRIGHT-
FULNESS.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

London, January 10th.
An official return shows that during the period of the war there were 52 airship raids, 51 aeroplane raids, and 12 warship bombardments. The casualties were as follows:

AIRSHIP RAIDS.	Killed.	Injured.
Civilians	495	1,236
Service Men	58	121
AEROPLANE RAIDS.		
Civilians	619	1,650
Service Men	238	400
WARSHIP BOMBARDMENTS.		
Civilians	143	604
Service Men	14	30

BRITISH SHIPPING OUTPUT.
INTERESTING STATISTICS.

London, January 5th.
The Observer, in an article on ship-building in wartime, mentions that the total output in the United Kingdom, during 1918, of both naval and mercantile ships, was 1,245 vessels aggregating 1,876,411 tons.

On the Clyde alone 481 warships of a tonnage of 770,347 were constructed, including the battle-cruiser Hood, the greatest of all our "mystery" ships.
The Hood and the Rodney would have been great surprise packets of war, exceeding anything afloat in speed and gun-power.

Only the Hood, however, will be completed. All that existed of the Rodney will be scrapped.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

BREAST AN IMPORTANT PORT OF
CALL.

London, January 9th.
A Havas message states:
The authorities at Brest have been notified by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique that it will henceforth use Brest as its main home port.
Nine hundred passengers are now crossing the Atlantic and are due to arrive at Brest to-morrow. Special trains will be in readiness at Brest to convey them from that port direct to Paris.

THE NAVAL SURRENDER.
BRITISH CRUISER AT DANTZIG.

Amsterdam, January 5th.
A telegram from Dantzig states that the British cruiser Goodwood, with a Naval Mission on board, has arrived to inspect the shipyards and submarines under construction, and other warships.
Two American cruisers have arrived from Swinemunde.

DEATH OF COUNT HERTLING

GERMANY'S EX-FOREIGN
MINISTER.

Copenhagen, January 5th.
Count Hertling died in Bavaria.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONFERENCE.

INITIATED BY M. BRANTING.

Stockholm, January 6th.
M. Branting, the Swedish Socialist, has invited the Neutral Powers to an International Labour Conference at Lausanne, to be held concurrently with the Peace Conference.
He has notified the Socialists of the Central Powers and Russia of the Conference.

FRENCH AERONAUTICS.

RESIGNATION OF FRENCH
OFFICIAL.

Paris, January 9th.
A Havas message states:
The French Under-Secretary of Aeronautics has sent a letter to M. Clemenceau resigning his post, in consequence of the incorporation of the Air Service with the Ministry of War.

THE FINNISH PRESS.

WAR-TIME REGULATION
WITHDRAWN.

Paris, January 9th.
A Havas message states:
The prohibition of sending, to foreign countries, newspapers published in France containing advertisements, has now been abrogated.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN
EUROPE.IMPORTANT SPEECH IN ITALIAN
PARLIAMENT.

New York, January 3rd.
Speaking at the Italian Parliament in Rome on January 3rd, President Wilson said:

"Your Majesty, Mr. President of the Chamber, you are bestowing upon me an unprecedented honour which I accept because I believe that it is extended to me as a representative of the great people for whom I speak and I am going to take this first opportunity to say how entirely the heart of the American people has been with the great people of Italy."

We have seemed, no doubt, indifferent at times to look from a great distance but our hearts have never been far away. All sorts of ties have long bound the people of the United States with the people of Italy. The people of the United States knowing this people, have witnessed its sufferings, its sacrifices, its heroic action upon the battlefield, and we have been bound by a new tie of profound admiration. Then back of it all and through it all, running like the golden thread that wove it together, was our knowledge that the people of Italy had gone into this war for the same exalted principles of right and justice that moved our own people. And so I welcome this opportunity of conveying to you the heartfelt greeting of the people of the United States.

But we cannot stand in the shadow of this war without knowing there are things awaiting us which are in some senses more difficult than those we have undertaken because while it is easy to speak for right and justice it is sometimes difficult to work them out in practice and they will require a purity of motives and disinterestedness of object which the world has never witnessed before in the Council of Nations. It is for that reason that it seems to me that you will forgive me if I lay some of the elements of the new situation before you for a moment.

The distinguishing fact of this war is that great empires have gone to pieces and the characteristics of those Empires was that they held different people reluctantly together under the coercion of force and the guidance of intrigue. The great difficulty among such states as those of the Balkans has been that they were accessible to unscrupulous influence, that they were always being penetrated by intrigue of some sort and another and that north of them lay disturbed populations which were held together not by sympathy and friendship but by the coercive force of a military power. Now the intrigue is checked and the bands are broken and what are we going to provide anew to cement to hold these people together? They have not been accustomed to being independent, they must not be independent.

I am sure that you recognize the principle as I do that it is not our privilege to say what sort of Government they should set up, but we are our friends people and it is our duty as their friends to see to it that some kind of protection is thrown around them; something supplied which will hold them together. There is only one thing that holds nations together if you exclude force and that is friendship and good-will; the only thing that binds men together is friendship and by the same token the only thing that binds nations together is friendship.

Therefore, our task at Paris is to organize the friendship of the world; to see to it that all the moral forces that make for right and justice and liberty are united and are given a vital organization to which the peoples of the world will readily and gladly respond. In other words our task is, no less colonial than this, to set up a new international psychology, to have a new real atmosphere. I am happy to say that in my dealings with the distinguished gentlemen who lead your nation and those who lead France and England I feel that atmosphere gathering, that desire to do justice, that desire to establish friendship, that desire to make peace rest upon right and, with this common purpose, no obstacles need be formidable. The only use of an obstacle is to be overcome.

All that any obstacles does with brave men is not to frighten them but to challenge them, so that it ought to be our pride to overcome everything that stands in the way. We know that there cannot be another balance of power. That has been tried and found wanting for the best of all reasons; that it does not stay balanced inside itself and a weight which does not hold together cannot constitute a makeweight in the affairs of men.
Therefore there must be something substituted for the balance of power and I am happy to find everywhere in the air of these great nations the conception that that thing must be a thoroughly united League of Nations. What men once considered theoretical and idealistic turns out to be practical and necessary. We stand at the opening of a new age in which a new statesmanship will, I am confident, lift mankind to new levels of endeavour and achievement."—Imperial News Service.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

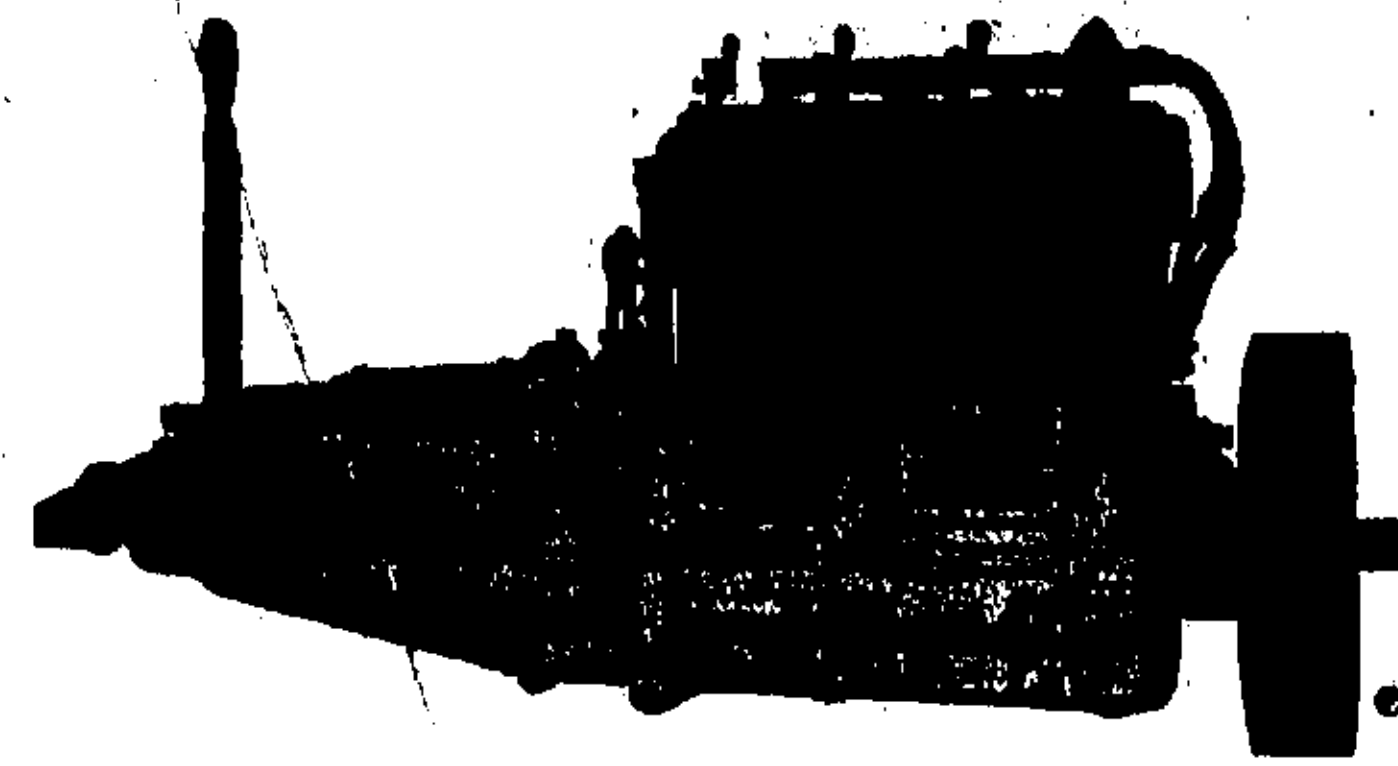
FOUR THOUSAND DEATHS IN
JAMAICA.

London, January 4th.
A Kingston message records 4,000 deaths in Jamaica due to influenza.

MISGUIDED RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD A "LARGE
CINEMETER."

Stockholm, January 4th.
The Bolsheviks arrested on the Finnish frontier describe the condition of Petrograd as desperate. The city will soon become one large cemetery. Numbers of starving people are falling dead in the streets.
(Continued at foot of next column.)



The Motor that gives entire satisfaction

Is the

Rolling Chassis
THE MOTOR WITH POWER TO SPARE

Built throughout of best material and by experienced Workmen.

Durable and Capable of standing the most severe strains.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

For full particulars apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Machinery Dept.

HONGKONG.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS
COMEDY COMPANY.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY, 20TH JAN.	"PEG O' MY HEART."
TUESDAY, 21ST JAN.	"WITHIN THE LAW." AN AMERICAN CROOK PLAY.
WEDNESDAY, 22ND JAN.	"THE GLAD EYE."

Prices: \$3 \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

LA MINERVA CIGARS
EPICURES.

actual size, in boxes of 25, \$2.

This exquisite little Cigar is made from selected leaves covered with the finest Sumatra leaf.

The quality is unexcelled.

Sold by—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

EMPIRE EMIGRATION.

LORD BURNHAM AT HEAD OF
COMMITTEE.

London, January 4th.
The new Emigration Committee includes Lord Burnham, representative of the Board of Trade, of the Colonial and War Office, and of the Local Government Board. The Ministry of Labour replaces the management committee of the Emigrants' Information Office. A representative of the women is also being appointed.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

Dr. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS. Invaluable for diseases of these important organs. Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Price 3s. 6d. per box. Sole Agents: Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, Ltd., 12, Rue de la Paix, Paris. London, England. Depot: 12, R. S. Castiglione, New York, 30, BERNARD STREET; Toronto, LYMANS, LTD.; Australia, ELLIOT BROS.; Sydney and Brisbane, NEW ZEALAND DRUG CO.; Ltd., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington; India, D. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.

G. H. I.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.
PURITY. EXCELLENCE.PREVENT DISEASE
"INSECTOX"
IMPROVED "HEPPELL'S FLY
SPRAY."SUPPRESSER FLIES, MOSQUITOS AND OTHER
INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS."INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of
tin of "Household Insectox" and
atomizer and
Price \$4.00"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX" kills
in home, hospital, etc.
Price 3s. 6d."CRUDE INSECTOX" kills extra-
strong, for
use in camp, stable, kitchen, coolie quarters, etc.
Price \$1.30 per tin."HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX"
kills, for spraying plants infested with greenfly, etc.
Price 70c. per tin.On sale at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong and Kowloon, BARKLEY CO.,
Hongkong and Leading Stores.FRANK SMITH & Co.,
Sole Agents.

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JUST RECEIVED

Priced Catalogue

of

WAR STAMPS

and Stamps issued in consequence
of the War.

S. G.

WAR ALBUMS

for the provisional issue of the
Allied Powers and Neutral
Countries.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 430.

[18]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(RELAPPE & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LUCHOW"	On 14th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 18th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 19th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 21st Jan. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

AS SHIPWARD

AS SHIPWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA...	9th March.	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE...	28th March.	30th April.	10th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA...	13th Jan. 10 A.M.	29th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about
NORE...	20th January.
DUNERA...	28th January.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B. I. S. N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DYER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU 12,550 tons	Fri. 17th Jan. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU 12,390 tons	Sun. 19th Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,980 tons	Sat. 18th Jan. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 13,780 tons	Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHO MARU 7,000 tons	Tues. 14th Jan.
	AKITA MARU 8,760 tons	Sun. 19th Jan.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU 12,510 tons	Fri. 24th Jan. at 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU 16,950 tons	Fri. 7th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 9,400 tons	Wed. 22nd Jan. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURAMARU 12,410 tons	Wed. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAIAN MARU 7,000 tons	Fri. 24th Jan.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHINCHIKU MARU 7,000 tons	Fri. 25th Jan.
	KEIFUKU MARU	Sat. 26th Jan.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

† KATORI MARU ... Tues. 21st Jan. at 11 A.M.
† FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 121 and 122

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan. 1919.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.
KORRA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. From Kobe.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	6th Mar. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 13th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	17,500	Mar. 18th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

From MARSEILLES for SHANGHAI.

"PORTHOS" ... on or about Jan. 13th.

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc.
"SPRING" ... on or about Jan. 27th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore.

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"LUZON MARU" Wednesday, 12th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KENON MARU" Monday, 13th January, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

* CHICAGO MARU Sunday, 19th January, at 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 16th January, 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 14th, 1919, Noon. "CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTEL, Freight and Passenger Agent.
100 House Street, Tel. 1919.

